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THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE ONEIDA.

Evidence of British and American Officers Before a Court of Inquiry.

Captain Eyre's Statement—His Explanation of the Disaster—The American Officers on the Other Side—Contradictory Statements, but the Weight of Evidence Against the Englishman.

The mails of the last steamer at San Francisco, from Japan, bring Yokohama papers describing the collision of the United States steamer Oneida and the British steamer Bombay, the testimony of the captain of the British steamer, and a full and particular account from the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN EYRE.

Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, before the Court of Inquiry convened by the British Consul, was examined in the presence of Mr. De Long, the American minister. The points of his testimony are embraced in the annexed summary:

First saw the Oneida at 6:15, five or six minutes before the collision; turned the steam whistle on until the pilot said "we are well clear, sir;" my orders were: "Port still, the rule of the road, and we will give her a wide berth;" the steam whistle was then turned off; almost immediately after this I saw the ship crossing my bows under full sail and steam as far as I could see; I telegraphed and stopped the engines; as she got nearly ahead of me and close to, I put the helm hard a starboard to clear her; immediately after this the collision took place; our starboard bow struck her starboard quarter; the shock was not at all great, nothing to cause alarm; when the ships separated and looked astern, and sent the chief officer down below to see what damage was done and if the ship was making water, and said to the pilot, "I do not think there is much harm done, if there be, she is small, we have not lost our lights, that she wishes us to go down to her;" I stopped the engines as nearly as I could, about ten minutes; the chief officer came up to me and reported the ship making water forward; I then said, "I can see no signals of distress, and if nothing can be wanted," and then steamed ahead for Yokohama, as the ship was making water and I had many passengers on board.

I heard no whistle: if a whistle was blown on board the Oneida I could not hear it; the president or three guns fired and my not hearing, I attribute to the strong breeze that was blowing and the vessel having a considerable way upon her; the collision was very slight, so much so that the lady passengers did not think anything had to be flung off the bridge; I eased the collision by starboarding the helm and getting my bow off a little; the Oneida's starboard bow and mine were entangled with our bowsprit; the Bombay is an iron ship; her plates, originally of eighths, are now about a quarter of an inch thick, as she is an old ship, and her plates have been worn down by the constant rubbing since the injury, and found the spar belonging to the Oneida had penetrated my bow right through. It was broken off like a carrot, for about seven and a half to eight inches in diameter, a neat clean break.

It has penetrated the ship at about low water mark—the wash; it is now seven feet above the water; it penetrated it right through; the thickness of the timber and material I do not know; I deemed my ship in a very dangerous position, because she is old, and although a slight shock, such a thing has often proved a dangerous affair; my vessel is divided into compartments; she sustained no injury except forward; I have not been in action, but at the time I could not tell what injury she had received.

THE OTHER SIDE—STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Mr. W. W. Crowninshield, captain's clerk on the Oneida, was asleep at the time of the collision, but was awakened by the watch, went forward as soon as I could; our steam-whistle was blowing fiercely, and the guns were being loaded to fire as alarm notes, for it was certain that the ship was in a dangerous position, judging in a retrospective view, I saw that we could stay afloat but a short time, and I then climbed into the main rigging, when the guns were loaded; it was awkward work getting them into

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE"—ST. PATRICK.

Protestants not less than Catholics claim and possess an interest in the labors and renown of the illustrious apostle of Erin. We should, therefore, be justly chargeable with neglect of duty if we allowed his day, the anniversary of his birth into immortal life, to pass without recognition. Whatever legends may have become associated with his name, in sober history he must always hold a distinguished place among the civilizers and benefactors of mankind. The following short account of him we translate from the lectures of one of the most eminent and judicious Protestant historians of Germany:

"Who has not heard of Saint Patrick, the patron Saint of Ireland? Less known, however, is his paternal name Succath. About the year of our Lord 372, he was born in the southern village of Bonavon (between Dumbarton and Glasgow), Edwards, in his honor, took on the name of Kirk or Church. He was the son of a poor, unlearned priest's assistant of the village, and his earliest years were bestowed upon his education, but he must early have received pious impressions, as we afterwards find him within him and qualified him to become an apostle to the Isle he loved. While yet sixteen or seventeen he was dragged away by pirates into captivity on the northern coast of ancient Albion, and sold to an Irish prince who set him to keep his herds. Wandering about with his charge, he loved pasturage, amidst snow and ice, he was wont to tend his sheep and to find in the silent meditation of divine things. He became the subject of the direction of his inner life, and troubled about his state. As a bondservant he was to pray an hundred prayers by day and as many by night. Once, in a dream, he thought that he heard a mighty voice which promised him restoration to his home, and showed him a ship, which was ready for him, arose immediately, and, hurrying to the sea-shore, really found a ship just ready to set sail. But the Captain refused to take the fugitive servant with him. Falling on his knees to implore the favor, one of the sailors in company offered him a place. After a difficult and dangerous journey, Patrick once more reached his friends. Ten years later he became a second time a captive of pirates, but obtained his freedom after a short interval. His parents were convinced that he should never leave them. But Patrick felt himself impelled in spirit to declare the word of salvation even to the people among whom he had spent the years of his youth and under whose yoke he had been won for heaven. In this resolution he was confirmed through nightly dream visions. Thus, in a dream he seemed to himself to read a letter in which the words stood written: 'We beseech thee, child of God, come and again live among us.' In vain his relatives sought to retain him: Patrick set out upon his travels. He was then in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He entered with energy on his work. By beat of kettle-drum he summoned the multitude together in the open fields and proclaimed to them the word of the cross. The priests of the land, the Druids, opposed him and stirred up the people against him; yet he soon succeeded in drawing to himself assistant in the person o a young man of good social condition, to whom he gave the name Benignus, and who by his pleasing voice, sang the sacred songs which he learned from his master. By this simple means he is said, in a short time, to have converted the Scots and by joined and accompanied Patrick on his journeys through the island, during which Patrick strove to work it rough the proclamation of the word; yet without his design, extraordinary effects of healing proceeded forth from him, so that it cannot seem strange to us that he was afterwards ranked as a worker of miracles and ascribed the honor to God alone. After he had labored for thirty years at least a portion of the island to Christianity, he took care by the founding of bishoprics that there should be no lack of seminaries for the future teachers and pastors of the people. The Bible was the first and most essential instrument of culture he knew if provided for that. For the Irish he composed an alphabet for their language. Patrick attained a great age of between eighty and one hundred years, some, indeed, say that he lived to be one hundred and twenty years old. His memory continued to live among the people and was manifestly celebrated in songs.

In these songs, in the course of time, so many stories of wonder were embodied, and diffused, that much injustice was done to the renown of the great missionary. Hence, after a while, in the South of Europe Saint Patrick became almost a mythical character. Dante, a Catholic poet, alluding to him, mentions the country of his toils as *Ibernia fabulosa*, perhaps translatable as Ireland given to fable-making, or abounding in fables. But some of his writings, his confessions among the others, survive, and the learned Dr. GEORGE KEATING states that no less than sixty-four independent lives of Saint PATRICK are still extant in the Gaelic language. Many authorities say that Bonaven, his birth place, was in Armorican Gaul. But whether he was French or Scotch by birth no doubt exists as to his most important labors and their results. It is certain that he divided Ireland into departments, from each of which he required one tenth of the land, one tenth of the inhabitants and one tenth of the cattle for the use of the church. The church's portion of the men and women he made monks and nuns who were maintained upon the land and cattle assigned with them. Hence, as Dr. KEATING says, "in a short time as a consequence of these regulations there was no corner, no desert or remote spot which was not full of saints and holy persons—and hence among the nations of Christendom Ireland got the name of *insula sanctorum*, or Isle of Saints." By his consecration there were 355 bishops in the island, each church having its own bish'p. Saint PATRICK founded the archiepiscopal sees of Armagh and Cashel.

In the Lives of the Saints by the Rev. ALBAN BUTLER, the account of Saint PATRICK is as sober a narrative as the account which we have quoted above from a Protestant writer. In a note Mr. BUTLER says:

"The popular tradition attributes the exemption of their country from venomous reptiles to the benediction of St. Patrick, given by his staff, called the staff of Jesus, which he carried in his visitation of Ireland in 1780. The Isle of Malta is said to derive a like privilege from St. Paul, who was there bit by a viper."

In another note the same writer refers as follows to a place often coupled with the Saint's name:

"Saint Patrick's purgatory is a cave in an island in the lake called Derg, in the county Donegal, on the borders of Fermanagh. Bollandus shows the falsehood of many things related concerning it. Upon complaint of certain superstitious practices of which the vulgar, in 1409, it was stopped up by an order of the Pope. It was soon after opened again by the inhabitants, but only according to the original institution, as a penitential retirement for those who voluntarily chose it, probably in imitation of Saint Patrick, or other saints who had been favored with visits to a penitential state. The penitents usually spend three several days, living on bread and water, lying on rushes or furze, and praying much, with daily stations which they perform barefoot."

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN SEARCH OF SYMPATHY.

Among the intellectual and spiritual agitations of Christendom at the present moment, perhaps there is not a movement more interesting, or one fraught with more important consequences than the process of change going on in the English Church Establishment. It was a while ago remarked by an able member of the body to which we refer, that "the Episcopal succession taken from Rome, and the theology taken from LUTHER, have hopelessly worked out together the fate of the Church of England." For some time now it has been evident to all sagacious English Churchmen that the Establishment is doomed soon to perish. But resolved not to go down without energetic efforts to save it, we behold combined for this end the exertions of divines who agree in nothing but in the desire and purpose to maintain the Church as by law established. On the one hand, under the deleterious influences of State connection, the succession derived from Rome, with its liturgy, has produced those peculiar mortals the English ritualits; on the other hand, under the same influences, the theology of LUTHER, with its free thought and right of private judgment, has been developed or degraded into the unique divinity of Broad-churchism. Between these extremes are found almost all conceivable shades of theological dogma within the fold of a single Church. And yet there are unmistakable indications that the upholders of all these divergent or even inconsistent opinions, are ready to unite their forces for the rescue of their ecclesiastical temporalities. In order to accomplish this object, all see that the Church must become truly national and comprehend the great body of the people.

To make it so, according to the ritualist, nothing more is necessary than that the venerable mother should manifest herself to the people, especially to the poor and ignorant, in her real and ancient character, as a divine and omnipotent agency, able and ready to save them in spite of themselves. She must deliver them, or at least put forth vigorous efforts to deliver them, from themiseries of this life by feeding and clothing them—but especially she must display a complicated and imposing apparatus for working out salvation in the world to come. To many of the Broad-churchmen the entire machinery and man-millinery of ritualism, puerile or even ridiculous in themselves, seem commendable for the sake of their possible effects. Their plan for making the Church truly national is to unite on a religious platform so broad that no room shall be left for anybody to stand beyond its comprehensive base. To stickle about points of doctrine is foolish and useless. The church must tolerate all dogmas not incompatible with a virtuous life, and to contend against ritualism is, in their estimation, just as unwise as to contend against free will. If the people want ritualism, they say let them have it, and if it is likely to recommend the church to the people, by all means let it be patronized. The Ritualists have long striven for the recognition of Rome, but in vain, as Rome cannot but regard them as mere heretics until they ground their weapons of rebellion. More recently they have sought recognition and sympathy from the Greek Church. But the Greek Patriarchs have shown them as little countenance as Rome. Quite lately, however, something seems to have been gained from the East. The Greek bishop of Syra happens to be connected in some matrimonial way with the archbishop of York, and has visited England, and many of the highest and most learned of the English clergy have followed him about and feted him as if he were manifestly a living battery of the genuine spiritual electricity needed to purify their hearts and vitalize their ministry. College Dons, bishops and even an archbishop permitted this Greek ecclesiastic to breathe upon them the apostolic benediction. They thus ignored Orthodoxy and ecclesiastical discipline, for the sake of the antiquity of the bishop's orders and the correctness of his Church's ritual. In these proceedings the Broad-churchmen are said to have been as conspicuous and as zealous as their weaker brethren, who certainly expected to derive spiritual benefits from the oriental Episcopal presence and benediction. Thus laletudinarian indifference and ritualistic exclusiveness are working together for the same practical result. But this co-operation of opposites, this harmony of "hot and cold, of wet and dry" was still more strikingly and beautifully exhibited a few days ago in the meeting of the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury. The Convocation "passed a resolution requesting the Archbishop to enter into correspondence with the Abouna, or highest dignitary of Abyssinia, with a view to the establishing of intercommunion with that church." Inquiring what sort of a church that is from whose communion the convocation of Canterbury evidently expects spiritual advantage, we find that it is a branch of the ancient Eutychian or Monophysite church, which recognizes only a divine and no human nature in Christ. Some of its other peculiarities are set forth in the following extract from the *Living Church*, an excellent monthly paper edited by distinguished clergymen of the American Episcopal church.

In the Abyssinian Church circumcision is still practiced, and regarded as of equal importance with baptism. The Jewish sabbath is observed as well as the Lord's day. Dancing forms a part of its ritual, and polygamy is a recognized institution. Pontius Pilate is one of the Saints in its calendar. It is a part of the belief of this Church, according to the testimony of a recent traveler, that unbaptized children are not saved; that the baptism of water is the true regeneration; that sins may be confessed to a priest, and faith reposed in charms and amulets, especially if written in an unknown tongue; and that every sin is forgiven the moment a pilgrim kisses the stones of Jerusalem, the body being purified by kissing the hand or a priest.

The proposal to enter into communion with this body seems to have been too much for Dean STANLEY, who has, we believe, favored connection with the Greek Church. During the debate on the resolution, the Dean characterized the Abouna of Abyssinia as "the chief prelate of the most corrupt church in the world," and said it was doubtful whether the Abyssinian Church had ever heard of the Apostles' creed.

But to some minds in this country a more decisive objection to the proposed intercommunion will seem to lie in another feature of this Church. We allude to its mode of ordination. This disability is thus referred to by the paper from which we have already quoted:

"We would suggest to those with whom a tactual succession is of paramount importance, that grave doubts may exist as to the validity of the orders of the Abouna, and consequently of those he ordains. The candidate for ordination usually breakfasts, dines, and takes supper on one fast day. When we remember, besides this, that there is every probability that from Patriarch to Church of Alexandria from which the Coptic Church has derived its succession, and consequently only *Presbyterian* consecration, the case, so far as succession is concerned, is a pretty sad one. But the difficulty is greatly increased by the fact that successive formality and "Oriental untramontanism," as Dean STANLEY calls it, of the Coptic Church, especially of its most degraded and corrupt branch, the Abyssinian Church."

This surely is a matter of tremendous gravity and moment, and we may reasonably anticipate that not a few clergymen on this side of the Atlantic will feel called upon to remonstrate with the clergy of the Province of Canterbury in view of this gross defect or irregularity in the Church with which they propose to enter into communion.

In regard to the practical consequences to this country of this action of the convocation we cannot do better than quote the comment of the *Living Church*:

"We have here the full development of Oriental Ritualism, and there are minds in our own and the Mother Church for whom it seems to have an irresistable attraction. If this purpose of intercommunion is accomplished, it will be fraught in some very interesting results. Among others the pulpits of our Church will be open to the ministrations from profanation by those Christian teachers who are not subject to her jurisdiction. We may expect to hear the edifying ministrations of the Rev. Geez Agow, a well-read eating priest, in good standing, from Abyssinia."

EDWARD A. POLLARD, the Confederate historian, has written a letter to the *Tribune*, replying to the recent charge that he had been convicted of perjury and had he been in McClellan's place in the first year of the war, he would have had in February, 1861, Gen. Beauharnais had on his front, to dispute his passage to Richmond, 60,000 men, which was the fighting strength of the rebel army at Manassas, a little more than twenty seven thousand men, and which Johnston went down to Yorktown and opened another campaign with a force of nearly *seventy-five thousand men, instead of seventy seven thousand five hundred men.*

Early in the afternoon of the second day of McCLELLAN's advance up the Peninsula, we struck the famous Yorktown line at LEE's mill, on the Warwick, near the Warwick Court House. "Baldy" SMITH'S Division, (HANCOCK, BROOKS and DAVIDSON being brigade commanders, with AYRES handling the artillery) were in the advance. During the day small parties of rebels had been falling back before us, and at this point, across the Warwick—a small stream—they made a stand in a small work mounted three or four guns of light calibre. After a reconnoisance and consultation it was determined to go ahead, and SMITH'S force was about to get in position for the work, when General KEYES, who commanded the corps, appeared on the ground. He was far from fierce for the fight, afterwards he dropped out of sight because of his *extreme caution*. MCCLELLAN was communicated with, and hours of valuable time were consumed, and the result was nothing was done. This was the first of the fatal series of blunders—the first halt that cost so dearly. And it was perfectly unnecessary, for at the time the rebels in front did not exceed four thousand. KEYES's corps numbered not less than fifteen thousand men. That night, however, the rebels were reinforced considerably and their position materially strengthened. But for the McClellanism which interposed at LEE's Mill there would have been no halt at the Yorktown line, and Richmond would have been at our mercy, as was subsequently learned from prisoners. As it was, MCCLELLAN's hundred and twenty thousand men lay for weeks in inactivity, and the subsequent campaign was a series of disasters.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, well qualified to speak on questions of navigation, writes a letter to the New York *Evening Post* on the Oneida disaster. He defends her officers from the charge of a want of discipline; thinks the Bombay should go to collide with the Vanderbilt, and keeping her course, but following the rule blindly of putting the helm to port; that the Oneida had the right of way, as she was under the stern of the Bombay, and was, also, in a boiling to get out of her way; and that Eyre was guilty of brutality in not stopping to see what damage was done, and of falsehood in saying that he struck a vessel of the framework of the Oneida without feeling it.

BOSTON has fixed an exact value on human life. A fanatic at the "hub," who killed one of his customers by giving him laudanum instead of rhubarb, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $450. This is certainly a liberal remittal one of the witty Frenchman's reflection on the unfairness of the law. Said the humorous son of France: "If I shoot or stab a druggist, I am guillotined; if a druggist poisons me, he is only fined."

THE assertion of Woman's Rights is bringing into view Woman's Responsibilities—political, not domestic—when once her Rights are secured. For instance, the last case of damages on a Montana jury who are endeavoring to unite on a verdict in a murder case. We have another example in Philadelphia, on Monday, when Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, a lady lobbyist, was held to bail for neglecting to take out a license and pay the tax imposed on her vocation. Susan is liable to a fine of $500.

PHILADELPHIA is in a pother about the salaries of lady teachers in the public schools. The Board of Control desire that they shall be properly paid for their services, while the City Councils think that it is extravagance and folly to pay a lady a dollar a day for teaching their children when she can be compelled to accept fifty cents. It is rather hard on Councils that there is such a thing in existence as compelling women to work for nothing.

REPRESENTATIVE PROSSER, of the Nashville district (Tennessee), is influenced by the large colored vote in his district to affirm that Congress has ordered a competitive examination among the colored boys in the schools of that city, for a West Point cadetship, and will give his nomination to the best scholar among them. This is all well enough, only the white boys should have an equal chance with the colored ones. Evidently Prosser is after a re-election.

THE Connecticut State election is the next in order in the spring. It comes off on the first Monday of April. Last April it voted as follows:

Jewell (Republican)	45,490
English (Democrat)	45,082
Republican majority	411

The same candidates are in the field again.

THE Fenians came near achieving a second triumph at the Parliamentary election in Tipperary, on the 26th of February. Mr. Heron, the Ministerial candidate, received 1,068 votes, and Mr. Kirkham, a Fenian convict, 1,664, thus giving the former a majority of *four*. Intense excitement prevailed during the election, and before the result was announced the successful candidate left for Dublin, escorted out of the County by armed police.

COPPER AND IRON.

Product of the Lake Superior Mines for 1869.

To the carefully calculated statements of the Portage Lake *Gazette* we are indebted for the figures of the iron and copper product of Lake Superior for 1869. The increase in the mining of copper is somewhat larger than for several years past. The grand total for 1869 is 15,288 tons 1,559 pounds, against 13,048 tons and 1,758 pounds in 1868. The total product of copper in the Lake Superior region from 1845 to 1869 (inclusive) has been 128,275 tons. The ingot copper produced, and its value, is stated as follows:

	Tons.	Value.
1845 to 1858	13,795	$9,000,000
1858	4,100	1,886,000
1859	4,200	1,890,000
1860	6,000	2,610,000
1861	7,500	3,337,500
1862	6,000	3,422,000
1863	6,500	4,420,000
1864	6,500	6,110,000
1865	7,000	5,145,000
1866	7,000	4,760,000
1867	8,200	4,140,000
1868	9,985	4,592,000
1869	12,200	5,368,000
	99,410	$60,691,000

The totals of Lake Superior copper business are set down as follows:

Proceeds of sales of copper	$56,661,000
Proceeds from assessments	16,646,900
Total proceeds	$73,307,900
Returned by dividends	56,790,000
Balance	$16,867,900
Percentage of dividends to total proceeds	8.07
Percentage of dividends to copper sales	11.24
Percentage of dividends to assessments	38.28

The pig iron product of 1869 showed 38,304 tons, an increase of 2,079 tons over 1868. In 1869 there were 643,258 tons of iron ore mined and shipped from the mines, an increase of 149,948 tons over 1868. The following table embodies the amount and value of iron produced in Lake Superior since 1856:

	Iron Ore, tons.	Pig Iron, tons.	Value.
1856	7,093	.....	$ 28,000
1857	21,000	.....	80,000
1858	31,035	1,629	249,202
1859	65,079	7,258	875,529
1860	116,998	9,560	736,426
1861	45,439	7,970	419,401
1862	113,721	9,990	904,977
1863	185,570	9,813	1,418,935
1864	255,121	13,832	1,867,215
1865	196,256	12,266	1,500,434
1866	290,872	18,477	2,930,930
1867	330,917	18,275	3,175,229
1868	493,250	36,425	3,676,705
1869	643,258	38,504	4,978,435
Total	2,912,224	191,312	22,460,005

"True Born Englishmen."

Everybody in this country has read Lord Macaulay's History of England, which an English reviewer described as a long eulogy of William of Orange. And all, of course, remember the historian's account of the jealousy excited among the islanders by the King's partiality for his countrymen of Holland. But even Macaulay's lively narrative hardly enables us to understand the depth of the popular hatred and even distrust Dutchmen came to be regarded in England. Dutchmen, it was alleged, not only received lucrative appointments, but were more highly rewarded for services of profit and honor, while *true born Englishmen* were passed over and neglected. Some even predicted that England could at length be completely *dutchified* and converted into a mere appendage of Holland. And the cause was found, usually at the edge of the pools or water courses, in the form of wretches in the last stage of agony of thirst. In the village itself there was the silence of death. Out of thirty villages visited by Muscovy Ital sum of 2,826,000 persons, only 846,000 were found alive. Naturally, a massacre of the wolves followed the next winter, and as a consequence of the famine, there is still more bloody slaughter of the Indians by the Government troops.

The *Tribune* might have cited the Winnebago swindle, in connection with which the name of one SIMON CAMERON figures as agent on that occasion. As the story runs, after the Indians had been paid, they were swindled out of their money by a system of trickery, known to agents in general, and which the one conspicuous on that occasion appears to have practiced through life. The Winnebago history would be interesting reading just now.

THERE is before the Massachusetts Legislature a bill looking to the opening of Public Libraries on Sunday, a question which of late has been much discussed in Boston, where, if anywhere, we might reasonably expect opposition to the proposed innovation. It seems highly probable that the measure will carry ultimately, the purpose of the present bill being, as we infer, to remove the only obstacle by declaring that nothing in the law should be so construed as to prevent the opening of public libraries and reading rooms at such times and with such restrictions as the local authorities in each case may see fit to establish. In discussing the subject the Boston *Advertiser*, a highly toned conservative journal, says:

"In a city like ours, with a large and increasing number of men and women, young and in middle life, to whom libraries are useless, shut out by their employment from public institutions on week days, and by necessity or by choice from the ordinary means of worship on the Sabbath, the opening of public libraries, and the opening of the Public Library for reading and consultation of books which are not allowed to be taken out, would be many, and would be the means of adding material to the intellectual wealth of the city. The newspapers at the Athenæum and other places of allowed resort and consultation on Sunday are limited in number besides the newspaper left at their doors Sunday morning. The last year's volumes can rarely be obtained at the book borrowed from the library the night before, and the Sunday afternoon, during church time, and before are denied this comfortable privilege may reasonably be thought to be well employed. * * * * * * * * * * * * * Let us abandon the notion that there can be any connection between good morals and the closing of the doors of religion. The rivalry is on the other side, and religion, as we believe, has the first to gain from the armed against temptation, and they become to him the stepping-stones to a better life.

THE bill at Harrisburg, exchanging six millions of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds in the State Treasury for the guaranteed Bonds of a new road through the northern part of the State, we understand is to be amended so as to secure the participation and early construction of the Monongahela Valley Road.

The policy of exchanging Bonds held by the State for others equally safe for itself, seems to have been settled by long practice. Under it the State is able to assist in making improvements which otherwise would not be undertaken; and this it is able to do without increasing its own burthens or liability, or in any manner placing its credit where it will be affected by the degree of success of the improvements so assisted. It becomes necessary, however, for the Legislature to scrutinise closely the objects to which it is proposed to afford assistance. The same scrutiny, indeed, should be applied as though the State itself were to assist directly from its Treasury. Of the new road on the North we profess to have but little knowledge. It is claimed for it, however, that the work will be entirely worthy of the aid proposed to be given. But of the Monongahela Valley road we can speak with entire confidence. The wonder is that the enterprise has not attracted more attention than seems to have been given to it. Without question, this road will traverse the richest undeveloped mineral region of Pennsylvania, and as a link in a great system of roads reaching to the sea coast and the gulf, its importance can hardly be magnified.

Senator OLMSTED's bill amended so as to include the Monongahela Valley Road, would doubtless command the support of Western Pennsylvania. Its passage would be an act of justice to a rich, but at present comparatively isolated part of the State, whose representatives, as well as the representatives from every section of the State, will be justified in insisting that this improvement shall participate equally with the new road on the North, for which the bill was originally intended, in the benefits to be derived from the proposed exchange of bonds.

IN striking contrast with the inhuman conduct of Captain EYRE, of the Bombay, was the first act in the life of Midshipman WILLIAMS, of the ill-fated Oneida. That act, WM. HARCOURT, now living in Baltimore, gives the particulars of it thus: It was to save the Captain and crew of the British ship, Cleopatra, off St. Johns, N. B., in the year 1853, while Mr. WILLIAMS was attached to the United States sloop-of-war Decatur, on the night of the 28th of July, 1853. The Cleopatra was in a sinking condition. Midshipmen KIMBERLY and WILLIAMS volunteered to go aboard of her with a crew of fresh men and try and save her and get her into Quebec, but she filled and capsized and had to be abandoned. It was a dark, stormy night, and after much danger and exposure the officers of the ill-fated ship were got on board our ship with safety. Midshipman E. P. WILLIAMS was in charge of the boat that brought them to us, and upon getting on board, Captain WM. C. WHITTLE asked if all were safe? WILLIAMS replied: "I have saved every soul, sir!" And he had. The revival of this event ought to cause Englishmen to blush for shame.

THE New York *Tribune* indulges in the following reminiscence as pertinent to the present Indian situation:

About the year 1830, a Boston trader near Council Bluffs, finding himself cheated in a fur trade by some Pawnees, loaded a horse with the clothes on a man who had died of cholera, and sent him to the Indian village, and went on his way rejoicing. Two or three months afterward's, Mr. Astor, who had employed the Indian agent for so many years beyond the Mississippi, that he was known as "Astor's Indian," was capable of making the annual settlement. For miles along the prairie scattered over with carcasses, he found the dead Indians; as he came nearer, the bodies, swelled and putrefying, lay in heaps. At last only a few were found, usually at the edge of the pools or water courses, in the agony of vomiting and creep in the last agonies of death. Out of thirty villages visited by him only a few remained alive. Naturally, a massacre of the whites followed the next winter, and as a consequence of the famine, there is still more bloody slaughter of the Indians by the Government troops.

MR. BURLINGAME'S FUNERAL.

How the Chinese Embassy was Affected—Simplicity of the Funeral.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 25th of February, two days after Mr. Burlingame's death, expressed the feeling in St. Petersburg by stating that it caused "profound emotion to all persons," and that "in all the classes of the population this unexpected catastrophe has been drawn towards a family so cruelly tried an unanimous feeling of sympathy." The St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of the 26th ult., writes as follows:

HOW THE CHINESE WERE AFFECTED.

The Chinese were very much affected by Mr. Burlingame's death. They had put their whole confidence in him, and evidently loved him very much. The meeting of the Chinese Ministers with Mrs. Burlingame was a very moving sight. Some of them, however, have their own ideas as to the cause of his death. For several days the Chinese flag hung from the balcony of the Hotel Kiu, but one day it was found that by some mistake the flag had been hung bottom upwards so that the blue dragon had his head down. The lower members of the suite declared that this was the forerunner of some terrible calamity, and the flag was hauled down, and never displayed. The Chinese are so reverent of the dead that they not only carried out the regular Greek Christian church for the funeral, but on the coffin they were very much surprised that any question should be raised.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral was very simple, as Mrs. Burlingame wished no unnecessary display. The funeral took place at the hotel at 11 A. M., by the English clergyman, in the presence of the family and a few near friends. Not long after the body was taken in a quiet way to the chapel of the British Factory on the English Quay. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack. and by this hour the church was well filled with English and American residents, officers of the army and navy, and officials and aides-de-camp of the Emperor. The Emperor himself did not come, as he at first intended, but afterwards paid a visit of condolence to Mrs. Burlingame. The church, which is a fine Greek building, was draped in black, and when all were assembled the organ began to play a funeral march, and the rector and choir went out to the vestry room for the body, and soon returned preceding it. The coffin was carried in by the pall-bearers, who were followed by the two sons of Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Ministers, some intimate friends, the rest of the suite, Admiral Farragut, the diplomatique and high government officials in full uniform, including some of the most prominent men of Russia. The pall-bearers were Mr. de Westmann, Adjunct Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. de Semonoukoff, Director of the Asiatic Department; Count Andreo Schouvalow, the English Ambassador; Gen. Fleury, Minister of France; Governor General Visugolly, Russian Minister of War; Admiral Popoff, Minister to the Chinese Mission; and Gen. Pomuts, the American Consul. The simple English funeral service was performed, and then the body of the dead American stood Russians, Greeks, Catholics, Lutherans, Protestants, Mohammedans, Buddhists and Pagans, all reverently kneeling. Then the coffin was borne to the burial service was performed, while the choir sang. Although the funeral was a private one, it was, nevertheless, very largely attended, and all who were in the city at the time, and could get there, were present. The coffin was covered with flowers, and, after the service, was placed in a hearse and taken to the cemetery, which is about a mile and a half from the church. The procession was a very long one, and all the way the streets were lined with people, who uncovered as the hearse passed. The coffin was followed to the grave by the pall-bearers

forth on the high seas, but its destination, or its business has not yet transpired. The line of battle ship Jamestown, one of our best sailing sloops of war, left the New York Navy Yard on Saturday, while upon the same day the iron clad monitor Terror, accompanied by the United States steam tug Leviathan, left Boston harbor, and it is said here to-day that similar orders have been issued to the commanders of these vessels; and that they are bound for the same port, etc., etc. Those who ought to know, when asked to-day the destination of these vessels, expressed a singular want of knowledge. If the navy officers can't tell, time will at no distant day.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning heard some six colored witnesses from Tennessee with regard to outrages in various parts of the State. They represent the condition of affairs as very deplorable. They will have another hearing on Friday.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee had a long session, in which a number of propositions for changes in the tariff were considered, but none agreed to.

COLORED GEORGIANS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation of colored men from Georgia had an interview with the President. Their object was to obtain his influence towards the defeat of the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, the adoption of which, they asserted, would destroy the benefits to the citizens of Georgia to be derived from the adoption of the constitutional amendments. They also urged the President to give them his favorable and prompt proper legislation towards securing the rights of the colored people of that State. The President said he felt an interest in affording full protection to all classes of citizens in all the States of the Union, and though [illegible] legislation should be directed to this end, even if it went further in the South than in military cases, considering the circumstances of that portion of the country resulting from the war.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—Charles E. Brown, Chillicothe, O.; James A. H. Stone, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Jerome Chandler, Calumet, Mich.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Colonel Daniel Butterfield, Brevet Major General by the President, to take effect March 14, 1870.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

A general army order has been issued carrying into effect the joint resolution of Congress, providing for meteorological observations at stations in the interior of the continent, for the purpose of giving notice of the approach of storms, for the benefit of commerce. Scientific establishments and commercial associations are requested to co-operate with army officers.

APPLICATION FOR TROOPS.

Applications having been made from Tennessee and Georgia for military assistance to suppress alleged disturbances of the peace, the uniform answer of President Grant in each case has been in substance, that there is no doubt of his right to use troops and give the disaffected districts the benefit of their presence; still he has for months past thought he could be used in aid of the civil authorities. When troops are asked for to act in such cases, it is a question upon which the President takes legal advice before issuing the order.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES.

A very late letter from San Diego, California, to Hon. R. C. McCormick, delegate from Arizona, contains a flattering paragraph: One of the richest gold mines ever discovered was found last week in the mountains, sixty miles west of here. A Colonel Hallack is the lucky man. The lode is four feet wide, and as far as developed is estimated to be worth twenty-five thousand dollars per ton. About eight hundred pounds of the rock were brought in on last Thursday, half of it is free gold.

SICKLES CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed Daniel E. Sickles as Minister to Spain. The vote was yeas 45, nays 13.

LABOR FOR MISSISSIPPI.

Forty colored families left this morning for Mississippi, where they have been employed at high wages to work on cotton plantations.

HARRISBURG.

THE NEW RAILROAD SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 15, 1870.

Bills Introduced and Passed.

SENATE.

State Aid to Railroads.

Mr Randall, from the Railroad Committee, reported Mr. Olmsted's bill of yesterday, facilitating and securing the construction of a railway between the Susquehanna river and the Canada lakes, with an amendment providing that the Erie Canal, the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston, and the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway Companies shall deposit their bonds in the State Treasury to the amount of three and a fourth millions, and in return therefor shall have the use of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds to the same amount, the new bonds to be payable at maturity and to bear interest the same as the old ones. The construction of the three railways above mentioned will be guaranteed in three years, as well as the interest money to the State annually.

Mr. Rutan moved reference to Finance Committee. Disagreed to.

Subsequently Mr. Olmsted introduced a resolution making this bill the special order for to-night. The resolution excited much debate.

Mr. Billingfelt moved indefinite postponement. Disagreed to:

YEAS.		
Billingfelt,	Howard,	Warfel,
Brooke,	Rutan,	White.
Graham,	Turner.	
NAYS.		
Allen,	Henzey,	Oldstine,
Beck,	Kerr,	Osbourn,
Brodhead,	Linderman,	Furman,
Buckalew,	Lowry,	Rondale,
Connell,	McIntire,	Robison
Davis,	Mann,	Wallace,
Duncan,	Mumma,	Simson,
Findlay,	Packer,	

The discussion occupied nearly all the morning. Messrs. Brooke, Billingfelt, White, Rutan and Howard speaking against the resolution and bill, making a number of motions for obstructing its passage, which were all defeated, and Messrs. Olmsted, Mumma, Lowry and Wallace speaking for the bill. The resolution passed—yeas 19; nays 12.

Steam on People's Railway.

Mr. Howard called up the House bill authorizing the Citizens' and People's Passenger Railways to use steam, and after amending the bill by striking out the Citizens' Railway, and allowing the People's Railway to change the route, had it passed finally.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Rutan—Exempting persons offering or receiving bribes who are called upon and give testimony in reference thereto from prosecution. This is intended to aid in legislative investigations.

Mr. Howard—Relative to proof of marriage in certain cases. Relating to vehicle licenses in Pittsburgh. For the repeal of an act of the fifth section of the act relative to Pittsburgh, of 1859, as related to the time of making annual appropriations. For the opening of a new street in the Fifteenth ward.

Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Duquesne Grays Savings Bank, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Henzey—Admitting married women to medical colleges. Passed.

Mr. Findlay—Regulating the sale of passenger tickets upon railroads of the Commonwealth, requiring the ticket office to be kept open one hour previous to departure of any train.

Bills Passed.

Mr. Howard called up the House bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange. Passed.

Mr. Graham called up the Senate bill enlarging the powers of the Controllers of Allegheny City Reform District. Passed.

The New Railway Project.

The new railroad project was debated until very late to-night, Messrs. Billingfelt, Buckalew and others against, and Lowry, Wallace, Mumma and others for. No vote was reached, but bills will probably pass to second reading to-night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Local Option Bill Passed.

The local option temperance bill was amended to allow brewers to sell not less than four gallons, and by providing that elections may be held not oftener than once a year. Passed finally.

YEAS.		
Adaire,	Hall,	Milliken,
Ames,	Herr,	Niles,
Armstrong,	Hill,	Parsons,
Beans,	Hong,	Reinoehl,
Bowman,	Humphreys,	Robison,
Brown,	Johnson, Capt'd	Romer,
Buffington,	Johnson, Phila.	Shuck,
Bum,	Krech,	Skinner,
Chamberlain,	Kretz,	Smith,
Church,	Kerr,	Stephens,
Cloud,	Kreps,	Stokes,
Conley,	Leslie,	Stone,
Cooper,	Longenecker,	Tyler,
Corey,	McCracken,	Yankirk,
Craig,	McCrary,	Walton,
Davis,	McJunkin,	Webb,
Dill, Adams,	Marshall,	Wheeler,
Elliott,	Maxwell,	White,
Fulton,	Millar, Allegh'y,	Strang—50.
Gobin,	Miller, Phila.	

NAYS, 32. Not voting—Albright, Brobst, Carlin, Ellis, Josephs, Long, Meyer, Steele of Armstrong, and Thomas. All those not named voted no.

The gambling bill passed finally.

Pittsburgh Fire Department Bill Passed.

Taylor's Pittsburgh Fire Department supplement passed finally, with an amendment incorporated by Mr. Humphreys, taxing the gross receipts of insurance companies three and a half mills, as recommended by Councils.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Kerr—Incorporating the Printers' Dime Saving Institution, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Taylor—Incorporating the Pittsburgh Opera House Company.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

English View of the Oneida Disaster.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the American accounts of the Oneida disaster are not only inconsistent with each other, but are inconsistent with the facts and even with possibility.

Another Japanese Embassy.

Dispatches from Japan report that another Japanese Embassy is about starting on a tour through Europe and America.

The Educational Bill.

Previous to the adjournment of the House of Commons this morning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lowe, closed the debate on the educational bill in a strong speech in support of the measure.

Not Confirmed.

ROME, March 15.—The rumored departure of the French Ambassador from this city is not confirmed.

Death of Mr. James Swaim.

PARIS, March 16.—Mr. James Swaim, of Philadelphia, died in this city yesterday.

Revolution in French Educational System.

The *Siecle*, in commenting upon the report recently made by Celestine Hippeau on American education, says'it must revolutionize the educational system of France.

Elections in Portugal.

LISBON, March 16.—The elections for members of the Chambers terminated yesterday. All of the Ministers were re-elected.

LISBON, March 16.—The Opposition have elected two out of four Deputies to the Cortes from this city. The elections in the country resulted generally in favor of the Ministry.

Church Union.

LONDON, March 16.—The union of the English and Scottish Presbyterian bodies approaches realization.

Gladstone Threatened.

The government has caused search to be instituted in Belgium for the author of an anonymous letter threatening the life of Gladstone.

The Pope Very Ill.

PARIS, March 16.—It is again reported the Pope is very ill and weak. The report that Austria threatens demand of France on the Vatican rests, it is said, on trustworthy authority.

The Burlingame Commemoration.

A meeting was held at the American chapel last night, in honor of the memory of Hon. Anson Burlingame. It was largely attended by American residents and visitors, and some distinguished Frenchmen were present. Minister Washburne presided, and made a speech, paying a tribute to the political and social qualities of Mr. Burlingame, who, he said, had been his friend since 1855. Rev. Mr. Lamson read resolutions of eulogy and condolence. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, in an eloquent discourse, gave the history of the life and services of the deceased, dwelling upon his last famous mission and its accomplishment.

Funeral of Count Montalembert.

The funeral of Count Montalembert took place to-day. The ceremonies were simple, in accordance with the request of deceased. Oliver and other members of the Cabinet attended the funeral.

The Prince Imperial's Birthday.

A fete was given at the Tuileries to-day, on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of the birth of the Prince Imperial. The official journal does not contain the decree of amnesty expected to mark the day. A manifesto of the Imperial party was also looked for, but has not appeared.

Change of Ministers.

FLORENCE, March 16.—Marquis Pepoli, Minister of Italy at Washington, is to resign. It is thought Gen. Menabrea will succeed him. The name of Count Barra is also mentioned in connection with the mission.

The Cuban Question Bothering the Spaniards.

MADRID, March 16.—A fierce controversy is in progress on the best method of disposing of the Cuban question. Some journals make bold to argue in favor of abandoning the Island to the United States. This proposition is fiercely opposed by the majority of the press as cowardly and unpatriotic.

The Attack on Prim.

In the Cortes yesterday General Prim, in answer to an inquiry, said the circumstances of the attack on him in the streets, said a mob surrounded him, shouting "down with the conscription," and threw stones at him. He declared in future the Government would deal summarily with such disorders.

Funeral of the Prince De Bourbon.

The funeral of Prince Henri de Bourbon was conducted by the Free Masons, of which order the deceased was a member. When the remains were brought to the church the officiating priest, seeing masonic emblems on the coffin, withdrew the insignia of the church, and refused to perform the religious ceremonies. No troops took part in the procession which followed the remains to the grave.

Ice Breaking Up.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The ice in the Baltic is breaking up, and navigation will soon be completely reopened.

City of Boston not yet Heard From.

LONDON, March 16.—No report of the arrival of the steamer City of Boston at Queenstown is still current and not yet at authoritively denied to the public. The *Globe* prints a dispatch dated Dublin this morning, stating the arrival of the missing steamer at Queenstown. Our Queenstown agent, in reply to further inquiries, telegraphs that there has been no sign of the missing steamer there, and is investigating there report having sighted her. This dispatch is later than that published in the *Globe*, which must, therefore, be false.

LONDON, March 16, 11:30 P. M.—A dispatch has just been received from Queenstown, which says news has come from all points on the south coast of Ireland, but there are no tidings of the missing steamer city of Boston. A heavy rain prevailed to-day and continues to-night.

A Cyclone.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The ship Margaret, from Savannah January 23d, reports having experienced dreadful weather and encountered a cyclone, in which she suffered some damage.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons a bill abolishing the game laws was read. Bitter opposition was made, and the measure was withdrawn.

Mr. Leatham moved the second reading of the ballot bill. The ballot, he said, was the only remedy for the political evils, especially in Ireland, where it was indispensable for the protection of voters against landlords and prests.

The Marquis of Harlington deprecated the debate on the bill before the House had heard the report of the Committee, which included the ballot among its recommendations.

Bernal Osborne spoke eloquently in favor of the ballot. He provoked mirth by giving an account of his late experience as a candidate at Waterford, his hair-breadth escapes, &c. The dark ages still continued in some parts of Ireland, and there was no freedom or security at elections. Everybody terrorized by the mobs. Voters were torn from their beds, compelled to vote, and returned on shutters to find their homes burned by the opposite party.

The Marquis of Harlington said he had more than a month's marriage with reform in the telegraph and letter box, and he felt inclined to let the ballot box alone, but found reform demanded the ballot, the abolition of formal canvassing and nomination, and the incentive to riot, formal declaration of the poll.

After remarks from Messrs. Terrens, Grey and Northcote, the House divided on the motion to adjourn the debate, which was defeated by 110 majority. It was then agreed that the House should go into committee on the bill on the 3d of May. After the transaction of miscellaneous business the House adjourned.

Injunction Against American Bonds.

EDINBURG, March 16.—The Court of Sessions lays a perpetual injunction on the sale of the American editions of Tennyson's poems in Scotland.

MISSING VESSELS.

The Steamer Samaria Overdue Six Days —The Ironclad Atlanta Three Months at Sea and Never Heard From.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Much anxiety is now felt for the steamer Samaria, now six days overdue. She has an unusually large number of passengers on board. The Captain of the Cunander, which sails to-morrow, has instructions to keep a sharp look out for the Samaria.

About the first of December the ironclad Atlanta left Philadelphia for Port au Prince. She had been purchased by the Salnave Government of Hayti, and was offered by young men, nearly all of whom had formerly belonged to the United States navy. She had on board Hayten Senators on board, the wife of the commanding officer, and a crew of over one hundred and twenty souls. Since the day she sailed not one word has been heard from any soul on board of her. Some time since the report was published that she had been wrecked off Fortune Island, but it was subsequently denied, and the friends of those on board, in the absence of any intelligence from her, have been reduced to the last extremely of hope for their safety.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad company built one hundred miles of road in about seven months last year, and have purchased iron and made arrangements to beat that this year.

A CONVICT'S CONFESSION.

A Respectable Citizen a Detected Counterfeiter—Arrested, Pleads Guilty and Sentenced to the Penitentiary Within Forty-eight Hours.

On Thursday, Col. Whiteley, United States Detective, arrested in Philadelphia M. H. Traubel, lithographer, and Frank Mackey, printer, charged with counterfeiting United States currency. Traubel has hitherto moved in good society, and was always regarded as a man of integrity. The defendants were brought into Court on Friday and pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to three years imprisonment each in the Eastern Penitentiary. Before pleading guilty, Traubel made the following confession, and plea for his family:

I know I am a criminal according to the laws of the United States. But I must doubt whether I deserve a very hard punishment, and whether it would be good policy to inflict it. My business and social position I owe to what I always was a respectable man. My creditors cannot complain about me. I was in tight places in times when it was hard for me to make the two ends meet, but got bravely through them, and honestly always paying. At times I made some money, but somehow I had the same fate as Joseph Grimaldi, who accumulated a very large amount of money, but was always sure that something would happen, and he lost it again. I have been for fourteen years at the same place in Chestnut street, No. 409. Always did my duty to my friends and creditors, and my friends liked me and creditors trusted me. My inclinations were never good. Often during twenty years the man who is the cause of this present calamity called on me for work while I was unemployed, and I executed it. That I yielded at last was a great weakness of mine which I am far from defending, but one ought to be virtuous by principle, not because he has no opportunity to sin. The latter is no merit.

The man is punished for a crime to make him a better member of society, and not to be punished it. If a man can lay his hand on his heart and say "I have never been a bad man, and hope God will say so," I submit that he is entitled to mercy. But who has my poor wife done, and my poor children? Can any one will say: "You ought to have thought of them before." No, no, he was gravely punished crime." True. There came the weakness When I undertook the deed, which was of this hundred dollars. After I had that money and spent it I thought I must finish the job, the same as any other lawful work. Sound again in policity? There was always something repugnant in that man which prophesied calamity. Why do we not follow always our good instincts, if we lack the principle? He came once to my house. To him he was gone my wife asked who he was, he had such a shaking air about him. I gave her an evasive answer, to save her from pollution in the more knowledge of his name, and forbade him to enter into my house again. He was the snake in the paradise of my life. Never could I say that he always sought me out to offer me forbidden fruit. There should be in my opinion a difference made in the punishments of crimes between an original criminal and one where it has cost strong and sudden inducements to make him sneb. Should the seducer and the seduced have the same punishment? Should a man who has been a criminal once in his life, and that once very much against his inclinations, and who can show that he never to commit such an act again in his lifetime, be in the same boots with one who is a habitual criminal, incorrigible? I therefore men, be merciful for the sake of my little children and my poor innocent wife.

MR. BULINGAME'S ILLNESS.

Origin of the Complaint and Its Treatment.

Mail advices have been received from St. Petersburg giving the details of the last illness and death of Anson Burlingame. On Wednesday, the 16th of February, Mr. Burlingame was present at the solemn audience given by the Emperor and Empress to him and the other members of the mission.

Thursday, 17th, he paid a visit to the Hermitage gallery of paintings, although feeling billious and unwell.

Friday he was worse and Dr. Carrick was called in. At this stage of the disease it was a billious attack. On Friday he was seized by a violent pain in the side.

On Saturday morning the doctor found that the lower part of the right lung was affected and the liver and spleen enlarged. The affection of the lung was of a congestive nature, the result of fever and ague, from which Mr. Burlingame had suffered in early life in the West. On Sunday the case grew worse, and Drs. Carrick and Dr. Botkin was sent for.

A consultation was held on Monday. The result of this consultation was to confirm Dr. Carrick's opinion and the justness of his treatment from the beginning.

Later on Monday and on Tuesday the attack grew still more violent and complicated, being a combination of congestion of the lungs, rheumatism in the side, and enlargement of liver and spleen. The distress attending the breathing seemed to be easier; the doctors, however, were apprehensive of an attack of paralysis of the lungs; the condition remained nearly the same till midnight, after this it became worse.

At four o'clock his hands were cold.

At half-past seven Mr. Burlingame ceased to breathe.

Mr. Burlingame died without a struggle or any apparent pain. His face was calm in death. He merely ceased to breathe. His face looked so calm, composed and full of life, as he stood out on the bed it was difficult to believe that he was dead and not sleeping.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the day of Mr. Burlingame's death, says: "His illness hitherto appeared to be much aggravated by his mental anxiety and distress respecting the completion of his mission. Some of his friends went to Mrs. Burlingame and his son, and continually asked whether they had heard anything recently from Mr. Brown. Two or three days before his death he spoke to his son *of the probability of his being cut off*, and at this moment the thought of his mission remaining uncompleted was painful to him. It is thought Gen. Menabrea will succeed him. The name of Count Barra is also mentioned in connection with the mission.

THE BESETTING SIN.

Unlawful Use of Other People's Money — One Case which is Like Many Others.

The Treasurer of Butler county, Ohio, has been using for his own private purposes, and has been caught at it, which is a bad thing under the sub-treasury law of Ohio, although it would be a slight circumstance in Pennsylvania. The Treasurer is a member of the Ohio law. The examiners are sometimes in collusion with the Treasurers, and warn them that they will on such a date count the funds in the vaults of the Treasury. If he has been loaning out the money, beatire himself, secures a loan for a few days, and thus covers up his operations in public funds. The way this is done, is narrated in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Thursday, as *apropos* to the Butler county case:

We were in the President's office of a Cincinnati bank one day not long ago, when the door opened a gentlemen entered and asked a private interview with that officer. When the door closed the President asked as if we knew the man. We answered in the negative. "Then you will," said he, "for what he wanted, but you must not print it at present." He brought a letter of introduction from one of our heaviest capitalists, and after a few words of explanation and ascertained that the funds in the County Treasury had been counted that day. The notes and greenbacks were deposited in the County Treasury and counted. At 2 P. M. they were returned and the United States bonds given up.

The *Gazette* insists that this sub-treasury system is a humbug, because it prevents treasurers from depositing bonds in bank openly, while it does not prevent them from using funds privately. It seems almost impossible to devise a system that will circumvent official rogues. There must be something about office holding that demoralizes a man the instant he takes an oath to discharge a financial trust with fidelity and honesty.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S MINES.

The Forbidden Wealth of Utah.

A Salt Lake City letter contains the following: An argument of the Mormons, and the one on which they lay the greatest stress, is that they found this country a wilderness; they have irrigated and otherwise improved it, and now it is a garden, &c. Now compare the progress of the Territory of Utah with that of any of the Western States or Territories settled since, nearly all of which have had a similar advantage in being the first to the opportunities afforded for coining money given by the repeated floods of emigration to the West, through this Territory; the facilities enjoyed and improved for pickings by Johnson's overland mail contract in 1858, and finally by the fact that Utah is to-day the richest mineral district in the United States.

The "President" has for years discountenanced not only mining but prospecting among his domains. In fact the first few who went out on such errands did not return, and have not since been heard from, or have been warned off, which means a great deal here. Since that time placer digging has been going on at Bingham canon, only forty miles from here, and notwithstanding the lack of water, over $1000 in gold has been taken out, brought by the two banking houses here, and it is estimated that three times that amount has been sent to the Mint in coin, without the coinage.

The silver mines of Cottonwood and other canons are now attracting the most attention. One firm has shipped three hundred car-loads of ore to San Francisco, and within four months, some of it bringing $289 a ton in silver, aside from forty per cent. of lead, which covers the freight and other charges. Still the average yield has been about $150 a ton.

The Importation and Education of Parrots.

Green parrots are brought by sailors from South Americas to this city, and sold here at from $5 to $10 each. Of these kinds speak when first introduced into this market. The gray parrots are brought from Africa. The sailors sell them at from $10 to $12 each, and the dealers at from $15 to $18 each. Cockatoos come under the head of fancy birds. They are brought from Australia, and sell to the dealers at from $10 to $55. They will keep them for a while and then obtain prices varying from $35 to $75 each, according to beauty and plumage. Paroquets are found in South America, Africa and Australia. Sailors procure them for $2 each. Up to five or six years, age improves them and increases their value in proportion.—*New York Mail.*

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.

It will restore gray hair to its original color.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. TTHS*

HORSE SHOES.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, 100 keg lots	5c ₱ ℔
Mule shoes, 100 " "	5c ₱ ℔
In lots of less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes	5½c ₱ ℔
Mule shoes	6½c ₱ ℔

STATE NEWS.

The Iron mines at Boyertown, Berks county, produce ore of the richest quality. The vein is said to be twenty-five feet thick, and well nigh inexhaustible.

The banking house of J. C. Strawbridge, in Chester, has passed into the hands of Colonel Bleakly, of the International Bank, of Franklin.

It is said that Mr. Tilton J. Coffey, of Philadelphia, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, will accompany the remains of Ambassador Burlingame to this country.

On Saturday last, John A. Blodget, Esq., once a member of the Legislature from Bedford county, and a leading member of the bar of that county for many years, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. Samuel Calvin, in the seventy-third year of his age.

A vein of iron ore has been discovered on the farm of Henry S. Miller, in Newberry township, York county, which is four feet thick, and underlaid by a bed of rotten stone five feet in thickness.

From the Pottsville *Journal* of the 7th inst. we learn that on Friday morning last the dead body of an aged woman named Mrs. Devine, who lived at Lake Ilan, between Port Philadelphia and Middleport, was found near her house. Her throat was torn, and the body bore marks of violence.

The citizens of Talbot, South Easton, are busily engaged canvassing the question of the terminus of the Lehigh and Delaware railroad. Some want it to go to Lambertville, Trenton and others to Clara's Point. Col. Wm. H. Hughlett offers a farm worth $18,000 to the Company if they will make Chancellor's Point the terminus.

The large new Court House at Tionesta will be ready for occupancy for the May term of Court. The structure is of brick, 65 by 90, two stories high. The second story contains the main court room, and the basement offices. It is a very substantial building, the walls of the lower story are thirty inches in thickness, and the upper fifteen inches in thickness. It has three doors of entry, &c. The cost is $25,000. The Sheriff's house and jail will be built.

At Eastwick Colliery, Shamokin, two men were left on watch on last Friday night, occupying a small house erected for their convenience. Early on Saturday morning, one of persons came to the door and demanded admission. Mr. Shaffer refused to open the door. Finding that the men on the inside were determined not to open, those outside commenced firing through the door, each was of this boards, with revolvers. One of the watchmen, named Benjamin Firth, was shot and instantly killed, and his companion was shot through the ear. The perpetrators of the bloody deed are unknown and the affair is still enveloped in mystery.

Mr. James Gould, of Titusville, and Mr. Parshall, of Tidionte, are soon to erect an expensive hotel building in that place, on the corner of Washington and Spring streets, in Titusville. The house will be of brick, and will occupy a whole square. The estimated cost is put at $100,000.

The people of Scranton want the State Fair held there this year, and held a town meeting on Tuesday evening, when committees to solicit subscriptions were appointed, and over $20,000 in cash and subscriptions obtained.

The capital of Manufacturers' Bank, with a capital of $100,000, was organized in Pittsburgh on the evening of March 15th, the following officers: President, D. H. Mitchell; Directors, D. H. Mitchell, E. H. Gibbs, Samuel A. Bowne, R. Fleming, H. Abbott, Milton Stewart and F. W. Andrews.

The Greene county *Republican* says: Mr. Jas. Barnes, of Carmichaels, was married to Mrs Lantz, of Perryopolis, on the 10th inst. The bride is sixty-five, and the bride groom eighty-two.

A sad affair occurred at Greenwood Furnace, Mifflin county, on Thursday last, by a little son of J. Gregg, aged about three years, killing his sister, a baby, only five months old, with a hammer. The child died from the blow given, and the boy struck her on the head with the hammer, no doubt in play or without intending to hurt her, killing her instantly. No one was present at the time.

S. C. Koonce and F. H. Braggins, Esqs., have become editors and proprietors of the Mercer *Dispatch*, which, under Mr. H. Miller's management, has been a prosperous and influential journal, and Messrs. Koonce & Braggins have the best wishes of the craft for success.

The New Castle *Journal* says. "We understand that the proprietors of the factories and the nailers had come to an agreement to a reduction of 10 per cent. on forging, and the nailers wanted the feeders to stand their share of the reduction—which we believe to be fifteen per cent.—which they refused to do, and the result was a strike among the feeders at Reynolds & Agnew Iron Works, on Wednesday morning last.

Two gentlemen from the East, representing a capital of $1,000,000, are going to start a boot and shoe factory in Connellsville, Fayette county.

The Philadelphia *Post* says: On Saturday last George Kepler, the owner of several oil producing wells in Venango county, and a resident of Scrubgrass, in that county, left Oil City, He put up at the Eagle Hotel, on Third street. While perambulating about town he fell in with a man named Jones, living at the Jones house No. 1222 Cherry street, kept by Catharine Firth. George, while there, was done out of three hundred dollars by the wife of Jones, Mrs. Firth. After pleading with her for a while he succeeded in getting the amount back, but to pay his board bill and fare homeward. He then returned to the house, and, finding what the time for the hearing took place he did not appear. He, it is said, received sixty dollars of the three hundred, and returned her with stealing. Mrs. Firth was discharged.

A Catholic College is talked of at South Bethlehem.

Large quantities of tobacco were sold in Lancaster county during the past week at 8½ to $20 per hundred for the best grade of wrappers, and $5 for fillers. For a few choice lots $22 was paid.

Mr. William Slaughter, Birmingham, Delaware county, is the owner of a Chester White that is the mother of forty-nine pigs—having had three litters in less than one year. In March last, she had a litter of eleven pigs; in May last, nine of seven teen, and this month a litter of twenty.

The Montgomery county poor house is so full of paupers that the steward has no more room to take in any. The inmates are from East Vincent, Chester county, and the citizens of that township are making arrangements to enclose the spot in a suitable manner. This is very laudable in the citizens of that locality.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 19, 1870.

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, charcoal	$10 50@11 20
I C, coke	9 25@9 50
Roofing plates	9 25@9 50
Bright ₱ ℔	12
Straits ₱ ℔	45
Bar ₱ ℔	7
Sheet steel	11
Sheet iron	9
Antimony	20

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 19, 1870.

Although it is difficult to give the tobacco market in a satisfactory manner we herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount of ten:

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Solaces	60@ 70	Solace Smoking	70@ 75
Tens	60@ 70	Scotch Snuff	70
Louisville Navy	75@ 78	Old and Dry	75@ 80
Richmond	70@ 72	Wheeling stogies	$11

WHITE LEAD.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 19, 1870.

Owing to the decline in gold, the following are the reduced quotations for white lead, red putty, &c.:

Pure white lead in lots of 2,000 ℔s	@11½c
Pure white lead in lots of 500 ℔s	@12c
Fancy brands	@13@16c

IRON.

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron—The market for pig metal has relapsed into its former state of inactivity, the recent violent fluctuations in the premium on gold very much unsettled the market, and buyers purchasing only to supply immediate wants. Small sales of forge iron are reported at $30 50@32 at the furnaces. Foundry iron is slow to move, owing to the low price of Scotch pig. Sales of No. 1 Anthracite at $32@34 50; No. 2 at $32@33; and 200 tons Schuylkill white iron at $30, but it has been offered at a much lower figure.

Rolled Iron—For bars there is no falling off in the demand, and we notice further sales at $3 75@4 00 for the ordinary brands. The mills generally are running, but not on full time, owing to the high price of labor.

Nails are unchanged. Sales of the best brands at $4 25. As the building season approaches we are acting for many houses, and builders are rather slow to commence operations, owing to the high price of labor and material.

Steel—In pig there is no falling off in the demand, and we notice further sales of Scotch pig, in small lots, at $36@37 50. Refined sugars—crushed 14c; powdered 13c; granulated 12½c; coffee 11½@12c; A 12c; extra C 11½@12c; C 11c; yellow 10½@11c; New Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 11@12c; Porto Rico 12@12½c. Sugar House O K 10c; 10½c ₱ ℔. Refined sugars—crushed 14c; powdered 13c; granulated 12½c; coffee A 12c; extra C 11½@12c; C 11c; yellow 10½@11c; New Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 11@12c; Porto Rico 12@12½c. Sugar House O K 10c; 10½c ₱ ℔.

Molasses—New Orleans, new crop, 75@85c; Porto Rico 70c; Muscovado 60c ₱ gallon.

Rice—North Carolina 7½@8c; Rangoon 6½c.

Teas—Steady but unchanged with a good stock on hand.

Syrups—Dull at fair demand; sales extra No 1 at $1 25@1 28, No 2 do 85@87.

Syrups—Loverings 55@56c; golden 55@56c; white oil 52@53c; silver drips 50c; perfection 48c; New Orleans molasses, prime 52c; choice 56c ₱ gal.

Tallow—The market was dull with a large supply on hand; sales of city rendered at 9½@9½c; country 9@9½c ₱ ℔.

Maple Syrup—Is selling in a small way at $1 50@1 60 ₱ gallon.

Maple Sugar—Can be purchased at 12½@13c ₱ ℔.

Onions—Market quiet; demand light. Sales of good to choice at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bbl.

Tea—Sales of Young Hyson at 60@75c ₱ ℔.

Seeds—Market more active; we can report sales in lots of 5 bushels at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bush; timothy scarce and wanted at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bush; flaxseed ranges from $2 10@2 20 ₱ bush; clover seed remains quite steady.

Candles—Sales of mould 13c; star 22c ₱ ℔.

Pearl Barley—Sales of No. 1 at 6c. No. 2 at 5½c; No. 3 at 5c.

Starch—Sales of pails $2 25; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00, No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

Whisky—Market steady, with fair sales at the following: Highwines 92c; common rectified $1 06; proof rectified $1 10; rye 97½c and half corn $1 7½ old Monongahela, three years old, $1 50 ₱ gallon.

Feathers—The market contains a fair supply. The demand was moderate and sales regular with fair to medium at 72@75c; choice 80@82½c ₱ ℔.

Beeswax—Market firmer at the advance; we have previously mentioned sales at 30@32c.

Poultry—The market was but poorly supplied with the various kinds. There was a firmness on the part of holders, and the following prices are readily obtained: Dressed turkeys 20@22c ₱ ℔; ducks 18@19c; geese 16@17c; chickens 16@16c.

Sales—The market was quiet; we can report small sales of Allegheny, by the car load, at $4 75 ₱ bbl.

Potatoes—The market is well supplied. The demand was limited. Sales were made on the track at 45c in bulk, 55c in sacks, 65c from store range from 50@55c ₱ bush.

Hay—The supply exceeds the demand. Sales were made from the wagon at $15 00@16 00; store range from $16@18 00 ₱ ton; sales of baled at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

Grain—The market continues devoid of animation. Buyers appear shy and not inclined to operate. Correct figures are difficult to obtain. Dealers are anxiously waiting for an improvement. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were: Oats, 311 sacks; barley, 190 sacks; corn, 150 sacks, coming by rail. Sales and offerings light; good to prime red winter $1 28@1 29; white $1 28@1 29. Oats remain dull, without any change in values; from wagon 45c; store rates 46@47c. Corn dull and neglected; sales to some extent at 80c; offerings light; 83c from store. Rye offered 86c; buyers offer 80c. Barley dull and prices irregular; spring wheat $1 40@1 50; fall $1 60@1 70 bushel.

Seed—The demand is very brisk for all kinds of seeds, and the receipts are light. Timothy seeds readily, in small lots, at $4 25@4 50. Timothy, $4 75@5 00 ₱ bushel; the latter is the ruling price. Sales under advices from the East which indicate an upward tendency. Fancy English clover seed in quoted at 15@16c; the highest degree dangerous. Some—for instance Mr. Sumner's bill for resumption—are regarded as utterly impossible of execution; and, for this reason, little importance is attached to them were it not for the evident set purpose to employ the strongest party discipline to force their passage. Apart from all considerations of the merits of the bill, and the question of the current measure, the mere fact that such views should be entertained by honest legislators as a remedy for the existing financial derangements, of itself produces an uneasy feeling, and seriously checks business.

Gold continues weak and feverish. Heavy speculative sales are reported with a view based from the first familiar with the entire financial programme now being discussed in Congress, express the utmost confidence that Congress will adopt measures which will put gold quickly to par, and that the current premium will be a purely temporary one. The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Schoonmaker's Stock and Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 16, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 00 A M	12 M	1 00 P M	2 00 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
Erie	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Harlem	142	142	142½	142½	142½	142½
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Central	119	119	119	119	119

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

PITTSBURGH

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expense to furnish the fullest and most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as Democratic party, and even more so, because it holds that a party that will cast its offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an Independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

IT IS A PROGRESSIVE PAPER.

And keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER.

And relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course —more especially in denouncing legislativecorruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the fearful of dishonest, unfaithful and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud; and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To prove faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER.

And ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always full to the full. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Commercial News gatherings are meant to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.

IT IS A PROSPEROUS AND GROWING PAPER.

Having from the start gone ahead, outstripping offer competitors in the field of journalism; and it has attained to a prosperity and come to exert an influence second to no paper in the State. That it has fairly won the rank of the first paper in Pennsylvania is the verdict of newspaper readers in every section.

IT IS A PAPER OF INFLUENCE.

It being read more generally than any other Pittsburgh paper by the business, professional and thinking classes, in the ways and round where the latest and fullest news is sought, and an independent newspaper pervades the Houses, Counting Rooms and the Family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, and where its influence is constant and increasing.

THE PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION.

And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making new promises. It means, while adhering to its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose established with what has been said above. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who are friendly to its enterprise. No hesitation is felt in saying that it desires this support in increasing its circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness. The season is at hand when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and stirring events on both the National and State Capital will be transpiring. The position of the splendid administration of General Grant will soon be before the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, too, will present many important features. Ahead, the signs are animating; and at home in the field of politics, popular movements relating to edfucation and retrenchment are already awakening, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and concerning which all will be essential to be known will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give.

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Daily paper, $10 per year; $5 for six months; $2 50 for three months.

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Large 36 Column Newspaper,

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In making remittances for subscriptions, always procure a draft on Pittsburgh, or a *Postoffice Money Order*, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money, *but always in a* REGISTERED *letter*. The registration fee has been reduced to *fifteen cents*, and the present unsatisfactory system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute guarantee against losses by mail. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Address, THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

THE BORDER RAID BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means, at Harrisburg, on Friday, reported the Border Raid bill to the House, with amendments, and recommended its passage. The changes do not detract a particle from the objectionable nature of the bill as it was first presented. They merely show the effect of public opinion upon the managers of this mammoth speculation, which has induced them to change the character of their raid on the State Treasury from a direct onslaught to an indirect one. This is all the difference there is in the two bills. By the first bill the two or three millions contemplated were to be appropriated directly from the State Treasury. The measure approved by the House Committee, devotes all the moneys which the State may hereafter receive from the counties of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Fulton, Perry and York to the payment of the claims. They are to be paid as fast as the fund accumulates, and to bear five per cent. interest until paid. The State is to devote the entire receipts from the above named counties, and from all taxes on railroads, &c., within their limits to the purpose. Then the State Treasurer is directed to issue certificates of State indebtedness to the value of $160, $300, $500 and $1,000, which, we suppose, are to be put into circulation as a sort of Rebel Border Raid Currency, *or to meet engagements incurred in passing the bill*. A splended idea this. We have only a telegraphic synopsis of the bill, but we may be sure the measure is framed in the interest of the speculators, and that the indirect road they have discovered to the State Treasury will be more costly than the direct one first proposed. The bold measure is decidedly preferable; for, after all, the money is to come from the people of the whole State. They will be compelled to make good the deficiency in the State treasury created by the diversion of State taxes collected in the seven counties named. The trick is transparent, and the sugar-coating of the pill too palpable to deceive any member of the Legislature who honestly opposed the first proposition. The same measure of public indignation—the same suspicion of corruption—will attach to Representatives and Senators who vote for the Committee's bill as would have followed the supporters of the original DILL bill.

The measure is the same in effect as first proposed, and we shall so treat it. The silly trick of getting the money indirectly, with the provision added for a Rebel Raid Currency, makes the bill even more objectionable. It is a scheme to plunder the State Treasury of two, three, four, or five millions—or until the claimants are gorged—without a single safeguard that the claims shall be honestly adjudicated, or the interests of the Commonwealth represented before the Commissions instituted to indorse the schemes of the speculators. This is what the measure amounts to as it is now before the House of Representatives. Nothing less can be made of it. Every word of criticism we applied to the first bill fits the second proposition.

There is no reason based on precedent or justice, why the Commonwealth should be called on to pay these claims, even admitting that they are all perfectly honest, and the pending bill is the embodiment of legislative wisdom and purity. If responsibility attaches anywhere it is to the United States, and not to the State, any more than to the county or township. The tide of war drifted into these counties, with its terrors and devastations, just as it did into Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, East Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas. It was the misfortune of all these people that they should be the sufferers, just as it was the misfortune and necessity of other sections that were drained of treasure and blood to defend and maintain the common cause against the common enemy. If the United States will assume the responsibility of these claims for damages, we have not a word to say. Possibly the Government is in duty bound to pay some of them. But we may be sure of one thing. If the Federal Government admits its responsibility, it will take good care that every claim shall be rigidly scrutinized by a tribunal established for the purpose, before which the interests of the debtor will be guarded as closely as those of the creditor. Such a bill as that indorsed by our Committee of Ways and Means would not be entertained for a moment in Congress. The notion advanced that the general government will reimburse the State for its *advances* to these claimants, is the height of absurdity. If it should admit its responsibility, which is problematical, it would at once throw aside the awards of the local commissioners named by the speculators in these claims, and institute a thorough investigation as to the merits and legality of every bill presented.

PERMANENT RESUMPTION—THE WAY TO IT.

People are gradually familiarizing themselves with the idea of a speedy resumption of specie payments, but under this there is an uncertain feeling as to to its continuance when once greenbacks are quoted at a par with gold. Aside from both points, is the probability of a partial resumption, say in the circulation of silver coin as a substitute for postal currency. This is generally desired by all classes, on this score, of personal convenience in the transaction of business, and as soon as gold gets a few points lower will be realized. Brokers are ordering large purchases over in Canada, where most of the American silver is held, and merchants and others are anxious to hurry it into circulation. The country is gradually working up to this phase of resumption, and it can be reached without legislation through the ordinary channels of business. Its continuance, of course, will depend upon the rates for gold, and the prospect that there will be no material advance in that article.

Resumption by the Government is entirely a different question, because it involves resumption by the National Banks, and all financial interests in the country. As to the Government's ability to redeem its $250,000,000 of legal tenders, it is worth bearing in mind that the gold now in the Treasury, *not due to the public creditors*, only amounts to fifty millions. Even with gold at par, the natural tendency to hold it for purposes of speculation will reassert itself, for every one will feel that it cannot fall below paper, while it may rise above it. On this point a writer in the Washington *Chronicle*, evidently an observant financier, says:

> This *uncertainty* in regard to the permanence of relative values of paper and gold will produce nearly all the same commercial evils, with a premium of one per cent., or even with no premium at all, as with a premium of ten, twenty, or thirty. It is not the mere *existence* of a premium on gold, or the slightest of those figures that most interferes with mercantile confidence and with the operations of business. It is the ever-impending possibility that this premium may any day go to a second or decimal one, two, five, or ten per cent. or even more. Could this risk be abolished, trade would adjust itself to any given premium, and right and wrong affairs would as well as if gold were at par. It is the risk, the uncertainty, which does the mischief, and this mischief will be no less serious with the fluctuations ranging between 0 and 10 per cent. than between 30 and 40 and 40 per cent. Even a range from 0 to 5 per cent. would be sufficient to work great injury to trade.

How then shall we reach specie payments and fixed values, and stay there? On this point we again quote from the *Chronicle* writer:

> It is, first and foremost, above and beyond all things else to require the banks to commence accumulating coin. It is the widest folly to suppose that a currency amounting to more than a hundred millions of dollars in actual circulation can be maintained on a basis of less than $50,000,000 of gold throughout the round-about device of basing greenbacks on the coin, and the national bank currency on the greenbacks. However complicated the structure may be, the whole must all fall upon the foundation, as that foundation is the small amount of gold in the Treasury, and the *public creditors*. The figure presented to our mind is that of the coin-man on his way to the mill, sacks of coin flying and bearing his grist on his own shoulders. The gold in the possession of the Government could be as little relieved by the process of resting the national bank currency upon a greenback reserve as the load was by placing the grist upon the shoulders of a rider. But there is still another way to reach the bank currency, and that is nearly equal to both those already mentioned, viz: the $500,000,000 of deposits which would become payable in specie on demand if resumption were ordered. The proposition to attempt so much with so little is pure unmitigated nonsense.

Although this is like a douch bath to those eager for immediate resumption, it seems reasonable. "There is only one way," the writer continues, "to resume specie payments without requiring the banks to assume part of the burden of preparation, and that is for the Government to shoulder the whole burden itself. And what it will have to do is this: *It must get coin enough to redeem the entire amount of greenbacks now held by the banks as their reserves*, beside such other greenbacks now in circulation as may be presented. Two hundred millions would be a very moderate amount upon which to undertake this colossal job; and even then it would not be safe to resume it without arming the Treasury in advance with power to borrow still more, should it be required. The one hundred and ten millions of gold held in the Treasury makes a large show on paper, but after deducting the amount due on coin certificates, and as accrued interest on the public debt, there is even less available for the purpose of resumption than the bagatelle (fifty millions) we have named above."

CRUELTY OF CATTLE-SHIPPING

In one of his Wednesday evening talks, a short time ago, the Rev. H. W. BEECHER gave a very lively account of the miseries of sight travelling in the old-fashioned stage coaches. No one who can recall his own experience of a journey of two or three days performed in that manner, will believe it possible to exaggerate the miseries of the second or third night. Perhaps of the thousands who are now daily hurried along in railway trains past long lines of stock cars, few are there who do not think of the "tender mercies of the wicked" as JOHN PIERPONT delighted to call them, in those cars, are for many days and nights condemned to endure tortures in comparison with which the discomforts of the ancient coaches are not worthy of mention. We trust we have few readers who will receive our comparison with indifference or derision because only cows, sheep and pigs are the sufferers. All have not, it may not be desirable that all should possess the tender sensibilities of Mr. BERGH—but utter indifference to the sufferings of the animal creation is as inconsistent with refined humanity as it is incompatible with Christianity. To restrict the "golden rule" to the intercourse between man and man is to degrade the precept of CHRIST below the comprehensive benevolence of heathen wisdom. In the ancient book of Hindeo fables, the Hitopadesa, we read—"good people show mercy unto all beings, considering how like they are to themselves"—and since the days of CONFUCIUS the rule which we call golden has been interpreted in China to inculcate the merciful treatment of dumb brutes.

We have been led to refer to this subject by the perusal of a small pamphlet which comes to us from Salem, Ohio, on "Cattle-shipping by Railway in the United States." To read the clear, evidently unexaggerated account contained in this tract, of the mode in which cattle are huddled together in the stock cars, and of the horrible tortures which they are made to endure, and then to thiuk of the vast numbers of these creatures constantly being conveyed over so wide-reaching distances, are enough to make one sick. More than 360,000 beef cattle, 65,000 calves, 700,000 swine and 1,200,000 sheep are every year consumed by New York city alone. Other Eastern cities and manufacturing districts require and consume a like proportion. The writer states that "the journeys of the cattle annually effected in the several cities of the United States are from five hundred to two thousand miles in distance, by direct railway communication, taking from five to eighteen days in transit, including the time spent in unloading to feed and water." We cannot enter into the details which this writer gives in illustration of the sufferings inflicted upon all classes of animals on these long journeys. We believe it is not necessary. We believe the facts are known, and if they are not known, or not accepted as true, it is easy for almost every reader to satisfy himself on the subject by actual examination. One side of the subject has already received a good deal of attention. We mean the production of diseased meat as the result of the torture of the animals. No doubt, in this way the community has been greatly injured. But really this does not seem to us the worst or the darkest aspect of the subject. It is not to be doubted that the aggregate of misery which these millions of defenseless creatures are made to undergo, is an awful crime against God as well as a blot upon our civilization.

These tortures are quite unnecessary, as cars have been invented in which the animals can be conveyed without pain or injury and without much additional expense.

If asked who are the immediate offenders, the perpetrators of the cruelties to which we refer, the answer is obvious. They are the stock-dealers. They own and have absolute control of these tortured animals, and they pay for their transfer from the West to the East. But to those dealers the cars in question are objectionable on other grounds as well as on the score of humanity. Every animal killed or injured involves pecuniary loss to the owners, and we may be perfectly sure that they desire the safe conveyance of their property. Should safety be securable only at a heavier pecuniary expense than is incurred by the sacrifice of a portion of the animals, an appeal would be made at once to their pockets and their hearts, which might place some of these men in a very painful dilemma. But in fact, these men are, after all, not responsible for the grievance of which we complain. Responsibility does not rest upon the stock dealers, but upon the stockholders and managers of the railroads, and they are the persons whom the public should call to account. We need not assume that their hearts are harder, or their sensibilities less acute than those of the public. They may not have given their attention to the subject, or many of them may have supposed the evil to be unavoidable and irremediable. This all now know not to be the fact, and without painful attempts to shift on to distribute responsibility, it is time for the community to insist upon and for the railway men to adopt prompt measures of reform.

THE LATE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

Several ways to evade the effect of the late decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Legal Tender act unconstitutional have been suggested, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Pennsylvania, have put forth a notification, which, to say the least, is extremely novel, and quite inclines one to ask, what next? It reads as follows:

> OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND,
> HARRISBURG, February 24, 1870.
>
> *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question of legal-tenders was concurred in by only *three* Judges out of five, in a Court composed of seven Judges, and the legislation of the State only authorizes the payment of her indebtedness in what is known as the legal-tender currency of the United States, it would be inadvisable for the State Treasurer to make any change in the present mode of paying the obligations of the Commonwealth.
>
> Attest, WM. B. HART,
> Clerk to Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners have been guilty of the bad taste, not to say worse, of setting a bad example. It is nothing to them how many judges of the court assented to the decision, by what process of reasoning they made up their minds, or what prospect there may be of a different decision,—the decision has been rendered, and is binding on the State of Pennsylvania as it is on individuals; and when the State, for any reason, gives notice that for the present, at least, it is not disposed to respect or obey the decision, it does that which most men will not find it difficult to suitably characterise.

There may or there may not be a prospect of a different decision. All that the Commissioners have to do is to know and obey the decision as it is, and, we will add, as it is likely to remain, notwithstanding the doubts of the Commissioners and its distastefulness to the public in general. The action of the Commissioners was in ignorance of vital facts, though that can form no excuse so long as they knew the main fact, for the statement that the decision "was concurred in by only three judges out of five, in a court composed of seven judges," is not true. Mr. WALLACE, the official reporter of the United States Supreme Court, has settled this question, in a communication to the Editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which, from the writer's position, though it may not have been officially issued, may be taken as high authority. It is introduced by the *Ledger* in some remarks which contain information and suggestions, derived it is probable from the same source as the letter itself, and we quote them as follows:

> "It (the letter of Mr. Wallace) shows, as we have sought to show, that there is nothing for our State or for our large corporations owing money on bonds issued prior to February, 1862, to do but to look the matter in the face and conform to the solemnly settled law of the land. Whatever private opinion any new Judges who may hereafter go on the bench may have about the correctness of the late adjudication, they would hardly venture, we presume, to suggest the overruling of a decision so recently made as the late one. The whole history of the Supreme Court of the United States records no successful effort at such a thing. Even if they should have the inclination every one of the three late dissenters joined with them in the effort, (a thing not to be believed by any one who knows their high character,) there is no precedent(s) the thing would come to nothing. The Court would still be but equally divided, and the decision would have to stand. The important fact is this, and the forethought which led to it cannot be too highly appreciated, in view of the results which followed. The equality of position appears to have exercised a soothing influence upon the vast crowd, for we are further informed that when the clergyman in attendance delivered a feeling prayer, "the immense mass of people present uncovered and listened to the prayer reverentially and respectfully." The only drawback, if any fault may be found with such a model execution, is the regret that the criminal should have abstained from indulging in a dying speech, interspersed with scriptural quotations, extending excellent advice to his auditors, and taking comfort in the thought rather than expressing regret upon leaving a wicked world. The disappointment of those assembled at the omission of some such speech, must have been poignant. But KRIEL had his own ideas. "When asked if he had anything to say, he replied, 'No! It would only create talk.'" And when the cap was put upon his head, and the rope adjusted, the sheriff asked one of his deputies if the knot was to the back of the ear, when KRIEL, thinking that the question was addressed to him, answered. "Yes, It's just right, I think." So the ten thousand men, women and children who plodded through the mud miles to witness the execution, dispersed with the memory of one of the most edifying of modern executions. If there were any among them who reflected that a man who could conduct himself on the brink of eternity as composedly and calmly as KRIEL conducted himself, even to the matter of deciding the position of the knot behind his ear, possessed traits that under favorable circumstances go to make a good citizen and an intrepid soldier, possibly there may have been regrets that such material was not permitted to develope itself in some other manner. It is matter of regret that such traits are only discovered just at the moment when the world cannot be benefited by them.

THE WHITES AND REDS.

The Indian business is in a beautiful—rather terrible—muddle, as it has been ever since the Pilgrims landed, and for precisely the same causes. The antagonism between the White and Red races has an unbroken history from that day to the present. Notwithstanding the comparatively friendly relations long existing between the Whites and Reds in the British Possessions on the Northwest, it will be difficult to make many persons believe that our Indians are capable of being civilized, and that killing them whenever and wherever they can be found in hostile attitude, is not a fair game. It certainly is well calculated to stir the blood of even a Quaker to hear that in the last five years not less than eight hundred unoffending men, women and children have been killed by the Indians—and killing Indian fashion has a terrible significance. It is not warfare in any true sense. The long catalogue of complaints which the Indian can display, throws no dis-puting. It doubtless was a hard thing, in one sense, to drive him from vast districts, commencing with New England, over which he roamed as undisputed possessor; but it was a conflict of civilization with an enemy that would not change or yield. The Indian of to-day remembers not only what he regards as the wrongs of the present, but of more than two hundred years. They have come down to him just as the cruelties of the Indians inflicted on the whites have come down to us. All this time there has been no material change in the mode of dealing with the Indian, and as long as it continues there is no reason for supposing that the results will change materially. It seems to be settled that our red and white men will not mingle in harmony, though they do to a certain extent in the British Northwest. The Indians, therefore, must be confined within certain limits, and there taught, as best they can be, the arts of peace and civilization This, we understand, is the new idea of the peace men; and the sooner it is tried, if it is going to be at all, the better it will be. We have no great faith in the Indian's capabilities in this direction. It would be unreasonable to expect rapid progress under the most favorable circumstances. But it is better to have even wild beasts caged, and, if possible, tamed and utilized, than roaming among the flocks and herds. The treaty principle prevailing for so long a time has proved a pernicious one, and we are glad that it is to be given up. The Indians are incapable of making or observing treaties like civilized nations. They should be taken as they really are, not dressed up and dignified for treaty purposes, as has been the practice. It is not a question of sentiment, but of stern policy. Those who believe in the driving and slaying system, so long practiced, will be glad to see anything undertaken that will dispense with it: and if anything of the sort is to be undertaken, the sooner it is done the better it will be; otherwise there is no reason to suppose that the killing, scalping, and slaying will not continue, just as it has for the last two hundred years, and as it will so long as an Indian remains or human nature is unchanged.

THE STATE CENSUS AND REPRESENTATION.

In the House of Representatives at Washington population has been the basis of representation. Commencing at about 30,000, the ratio has increased every ten years, until it is now 127,500. The overthrow of the two-fifths of the slave representation will cause the Congressional ratio largely to increase, unless the number of Representatives be increased two hundred and forty-two, as at present.

By the provisions of our State Constitution representation in the Senate and House at Harrisburg is based upon resident taxables. The Constitution limits the Senators to thirty-three, and the House members to one hundred. Consequently the ratio increases every seven years. For the House the ratio in 1794 was only 903 taxables, but in 1864 had reached 6,490, or 640,050 resident taxables in the State. At the usual rate of increase the next census will give us about 728,000 taxables, and a probable population of 3,644,000 in the State. Let us see how this will affect us in this county. Allegheny county in 1808 had taxables 4,634; in 1815, 5,518; in 1822, 6,929; in 1829, 10,236; in 1836, 13,684; in 1843, 18,610; in 1850, 28,547; in 1857, 33,378; in 1864, 40,215; and in 1869 as per County Controller's report, 60,998. Unless the aggregate taxables of the State are over 730,000, this county ought, in the next apportionment, to have nine members. The city of Pittsburgh will have three members, to be elected by single districts, and the city of Allegheny, if she can raise about one thousand additional taxables, which the Wood's Run annexation ought to give her, will be entitled to two members, to be elected by single districts. We would leave the townships and boroughs four members to be elected as at present.

Let us see how Mr. Controller LAMBERT's report of taxables will make our population in 1869:

	Taxables.	Population.
City of Pittsburgh	24,924	99,696
City of Allegheny	15,139	60,556
Eighteen boroughs	10,518	42,072
Thirty-nine townships	18,589	92,695
		339,999

The act may provide that taxation and local jurisdiction shall not be in any way affected by this classification.

CENSUS, STATE AND NATIONAL.

For the first time since 1800, the State and National census will be taken in the same year. The National census is taken every ten years, and the State enumeration of taxables, upon which legislative apportionment is based, every seven years. The multiples of seven and ten only concur every seventy years, and hence no living voter in October, 1870, can expect to live to 1940, when these will again concur. The National census is to be taken on the first day of June in every ten years, and the State census on the first day of November every seven years. What the National census contains is generally understood. The State census is to be of the *resident taxable inhabitants, male and female, in each assessment district of the State;* also, of *all slaves*, (this is played out) *deaf, dumb and blind persons, their age, sex and color*. This aggregate of male and female taxables serves as the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg for the ensuing seven years. For example, if the taxables of the whole State should be 800,000, then the ratio for a Senator would be about 24,200, and for a member of the House 8,000. Under this Allegheny county will be entitled to about two Senators and a fraction of one-half, and to seven members of the House and a fraction of say 4,000. We assume that our resident taxables, if fully taken, will be about 60,000, or over one-thirteenth the entire State. Under the constitutional amendment of 1857, the city of Pittsburgh will have taxables enough for three members of the House, and must have a separate representation of three members, to be elected by single districts. If the city of Allegheny should reach anything near 16,000 taxables she will also have a separate representation and elect two members by single districts. [See article 1, section 4 of the Constitution.] This feature has never been acted upon in this State, and hence its practical workings are not understood. It will, however, certainly come into practice in Pittsburgh, and possibly in Allegheny city, in the apportionment of 1871. The Legislature elected in October next will have the duty of apportioning the State into Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative districts. All these have not concurred in the same Legislature since that of 1891. This fact, superadded to the further one that the civil code revisors will also have ready a revision and codification of nine-tenths of our statute laws, must render the Legislature of 1871 the most important ever assembled at Harrisburg.

THE REV. WM. SPEER, D. D., M. D., a son of Dr. JAMES SPEER, of Pittsburgh, spent some time in China as a missionary a good many years ago. The failure of his health compelled him to return home, where by his lectures, admirably clear and accurate in statement and full of valuable information, he did much to diffuse knowledge of the country in which he had labored, and also to excite interest in the subject. On the restoration of his health, Dr. SPEER, under the auspices of the Board which had sent him to China, went to the Pacific coast for the purpose of preaching and teaching among the Chinese, who by that time had begun to crowd upon our western shores. The excellent use Dr. SPEER had made of his time in acquiring a knowledge of the language and customs, and of the habits of thought of the Chinese in their own country, enabled him at once to enter upon a course of great usefulness among the strangers. We do not remember how long he remained in California, but failure of health again forced him to abandon his benevolent labors. He returned to the Atlantic States, where he has for several years filled a high position in the church of which he is a minister. We have been led to mention these facts by a report now before us of a visit which Dr. SPEER has recently paid to the Pacific coast, where naturally his attention was especially directed to the condition of the people in whose behalf he formerly labored. He was first struck with the great increase of their numbers. "In 1857 there were 40,000 in the State; now there are twice that number." According to Dr. S. it is the demand for labor which is bringing them into the country. He says:

> "It is the active efforts of our people which excite this immigration; and there is nothing to indicate a disposition among the masses in China to favor themselves upon our shores."

The next change most obvious to the visitor, is the greater variety of employments in which the Chinese are now engaged. Formerly their employment was chiefly confined within the range of mining, merchandise, household work and agriculture.

> "Now they are busied in our factories and shops of many kinds, they prove their industry, economy and aptitude to adapt themselves to the necessities of our people. In scores of different callings. *Even their doctors*, (a friendly example for our medical students, and the graduates of our several schools, not without particular *mention.*)

Dr. SPEER then refers to the efforts making by Christian people to instruct the Chinese among them, efforts which are evidently not wholly futile. These efforts have, in a few localities, been met with opposition, particularly from a low class of foreigners. "In San Jose they burned, last year, the Methodist Church, and recently burned part of the section of the town in which the Chinese live." Occasionally articles hostile to the Celestials appear in the American newspapers—but on the whole Dr. SPEER's testimony agrees with that of Mr. MCCARTHY, which we quoted a few days ago, that the native Americans are friendly to them, recognizing the value of their labor and their equal right with other nations "to live and let live." Another circumstance stated by Mr. MCCARTHY is fully confirmed by this witness so well known and so much respected in this region. We quote his words:

> There was formerly a sense of the importance of not having the Chinese here, lest they should come to trade with our people and protect themselves from injury. But now, as many Americans have large personal interests in Americans who have proved faithful to their trusts, there is no longer any such thing of our nation its history and institutions, and a sense of justice upon a grander scale. I was often struck with the manifestations of this.

A DAY or two ago we referred to Mr. CUNNINGHAM's defense of the Americans in China against Mr. PUMPELLY's charge of cruelty to the natives. As we then said, Mr. C. resided on the Chinese coast for seventeen years. The following is a passage in his last letter on the subject in controversy:

> Moreover, Mr. Pumpelly, in making his case, forgets the character of the Chinese. He forgets they are a people who, in the person of the meanest foreigner or Chinese, could behead the throng in a Chinese street at will. He forgets that the people in the streets of Shanghae with an author of many years' residence among them, have been accustomed to the extreme servility of the Arab sailors and coolies. He forgets that the Chinese, in their row streets, expecting the common people to give way, and compel them to do so by the application of an awister from the heavier shoulder of a common people that sent him flat, against a shop front, or else talked to his boots, when he wrote once he described the crowds in the streets of Canton as rude fellows and far fighters, but any of us could have held him that was what he had to expect, if himself rude in a Chinese street.

Perhaps Mr. CUNNINGHAM ought to have named the traveler to whom so wholesome a lesson was so *morally* imparted and who manifested a little gratitude for the favor which he had received. It has been very common for travelers to express sympathy for the poor *fellahs* of Egypt, and also to express indignation at being called "white devil" by the rude fellows of the Chinese Ports. Hence there is reason to fear that uncharitable people may misplace Mr. CUNNINGHAM's fact to the injury of an innocent traveler who never "got a twister" from a coolie's shoulder. As a general thing we believe that oriental servility, whether in Egypt or elsewhere, is not at first agreeable to people from the West. But it is a fact that, in too many instances, after a few years, it comes to seem to them a tribute due to their personal and national superiority, and is then received with a certain complacency, while the absence of it in individuals, or on occasion, is resented as impudence, if not punished as the denial of a right. Even Anglo-Saxon natures cannot long live surrounded by the "whispering humbleness" and deficient self-assertion of the Hindoo, or Egyptian, without undergoing a change for the worse.

THOUGH Count MONTALEMBERT, whose death on the 13th instant was announced in our issue of Monday, was a French man, his name is probably familiar more or less to all our readers. A devout Roman Catholic, and a champion of the doctrines of his church, he wrote about "Catholic interests in the nineteenth century," with an eloquence and unction which arrested the attention and commanded the respect of intelligent Protestants everywhere. To readers equally unsympathetic with his notions of Christianity, there was also a charm in the enthusiastic admiration and faith with which he reviewed the life and sufferings of Saint ELIZABETH of Hungary and chronicled the labors and austerities of the monks of the West. In these same works the faithful of the Count's own church found a treatment equal to the sublimities of the subjects handled. Born in London in the year 1810, and familiar with the English language from childhood, he always took extraordinary interest in English politics. One of his publications was a treatise on "The Political Future of England," and another was entitled "Pius IX. and Lord PALMERSTON." If we may infer the real state of an author's mind from his works, it should seem that Count MONTALEMBERT's moral and intellectual life was a long conflict between the religious convictions enjoined by his church and traditions sincerely respected by him, on the one hand, and the views of national policy and individual liberty, upon the other hand, forced upon him by his studies and the events of his time. But neither his aristocratic birth nor his Papal politics ever made him false to the cause of human freedom. Multitudes in this country who never heard of the literary works which secured him admission to the French Academy, will long remember him as the advocate of the North during our late civil war. And still more recently his outspoken opposition to the inauguration of despotism over thought by the formal enactment of the syllabus caused him to be recognized by Protestants everywhere as more devoted to freedom than to Rome. The fact that all the Paris journals, including the ultramontane organs, appeared in mourning on the day of his death, was a just tribute to his eminence and influence as a writer and thinker. His death is doubtless a great loss to France just at this time.

WE regret to see that an insidious but formidable attempt has been made in our House of Representatives to utterly destroy the beneficent law by which the State made her own, the children of those who died that their country might live, providing schools and teachers for their children till sixteen years of age. This amendment to the appropriation bill, hastily adopted by the House cannot fail to destroy this whole system, the pride and glory of our State. This amendment not only authorizes the mother and guardians of these orphan children to take them away from school, but actually offers to give them a *bribe*, amounting to half the cost of their tuition, to do so; an act allike unjust to the children, their teachers, and those who built and furnished these houses to educate them till sixteen years of age, thus virtually repealing the law, and furnishing an equitable claim against the State for indemnity.

To show the dangerous influence of a much smaller sum of money we instance a case of a very poor and prodigate woman who when urged to send her two ragged and starving, though sprightly boys of eight or ten years of age to one of these orphan schools, replied, "I won't do it, for if I do I'll lose fifty cents a week from the United States for keeping them." With part of the money she was then buying whisky and snuff in the grocery. If fifty cents a week was sufficient to keep these children from a free school, what would be the effect on others of the State offering them three or four times the amount to take away these children and expose them again to the dangers and temptations of sin and poverty? Instead of offering them bribes the law ought to deny them the right to take them away except for the most clear and satisfactory reasons. In justice to those who built these school houses and furnished them under an implied contract that they were to educate them till sixteen years of age, in justice to the half-educated children now in them, and to save the character and honor of our venerated Commonwealth from this foul stain, we trust that if passed by the House this amendment virtually repealing the law, will be rejected by the Senate or vetoed by the Governor, who pronounced a high and just eulogy upon this law in his late message,

A GREAT attraction in Mr. H. W. BEECHER'S Friday evening talks, we are told, is the easy and natural way in which he occasionally introduces himself, his character and experiences to the attention of his audience. Here, for example, is a passage of his discourse of Friday evening, March 4:

> There are a great many motives that would lead a man to work, some love to work because they are full of blood and vigor. Men work from pride. Do you recollect that passage—if you do, it's more than I do—that I read to the Hebrew class on Sunday morning? "Though I speak as with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

Under the circumstances we do not see that this confession could, in the least, interfere with, or weaken the religious impression which the speaker desired to produce. It was certainly adapted by the disclosure of, it may be, an unsuspected infirmity to place the great talker more nearly on a level with his ordinary hearers and thus to inspire kindness. Mr. BEECHER's confession of his inability "to quote any thing," reminds us of the similar limitation of the faculty of memory in HENRY CLAY. It is related that, in the earlier part of his career, for a Fourth of July oration, well knowing the risk of failure but still hoping for success, Mr. CLAY committed to memory certain lines from the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (we believe) with which to complete a very elaborate and highly wrought paragraph. The lines were:

> "Breaths there a man with soul so dead
> Who never to himself has said—
> This is my own, my native land!"

In the midst of the quotation the orator's memory failed him, and he made a pause, "an awful pause—prophetic" to himself of unspeakable mortification. But the hearers, excited by the eloquent sentences which had gone before, supposed the orator to be overpowered by his own patriotic emotion and burst into vehement applause. Mr. CLAY had tact enough to proceed as if he had finished the quotation. For many years that most eloquent and thrilling pause was the subject of frequent mention and comment. Long afterwards, to some one who explained the *coup d'eloquence* by referring it to the infirmity of his memory. A considerable list might be made of eminent men who have labored under this defect of verbal memory.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says the tariff is a system of taxation the most oppressive ever invented, that it consumes the substance of the many for the benefit of the few, etc. And this is the language of those professing to desire free trade. How transparent is this cant when it is known that those using it desire the abolition of the tax on coffee and kindred articles, which every man, woman and child consumes, and for which *sixty millions of dollars* is collected annually. The fact is that England and countries backing the free trade movement in this country, like ourselves, produce none of these; but they do produce metals and a hundred manufactured articles coming in competition with our own. These British and American free traders, or revenue reformers, as they style themselves, throw their weight against free tea, coffee, etc., on which we collect $20,000,000, so that the productions of England, France and other countries can be brought in at a low duty. If England and France produced tea, coffee, etc., who doubts that the clamor would be for free tea, coffee, etc. If it were the people of this country the "revenue reformers" were working for they would be for reducing the tariff on articles of necessity not produced by ourselves, now paying the heaviest duties, such as tea, coffee, etc., and for levying duties on articles coming in competition with home material, labor and capital. But they act on a different principle, and go for heavy duties on tea, coffee, etc., which we do not produce and must have, and light duties on leading articles we do produce, and are produced also by England, France and some other countries where labor is at starvation rates.

THE New York correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* writes concerning the gold conspiracy report as follows:

> "Two copies of the testimony taken by Gen. Garfield's Committee, and only two, were written—one for the use of Speaker BANKS, and the other for Gen. Grant. When the President had no further use for it, he handed it back to Mr. BANKS, and he, as the respondent, who, like a sensible and enterprising newspaper man, sent his New York friends duplicate restrictions on its publication. It was not till several days later, and a day or two before the report and testimony were to go into the House that the other copy was returned to Mr. BANKS. Then, however, the friends of the Treasury people here, having kept the secret as long as was necessary or expedient, published the documents the day before they were officially submitted."

The writer is not left so well informed as he thinks he is. We had in our possession a complete copy of the testimony at least ten days before the report was made, which we published at the proper moment on notice from Washington. So far as we know no other paper gave so much of the testimony as the COMMERCIAL. According to the above showing we were in possession of it at least a week ahead of the *Times*, and had we observed faith no better than it did, we might have given the report several days before its vigilant Washington correspondent became possessed of it.

IT is said that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE has never read a history of the rebellion. It is not difficult to understand the reason. Of them all he was the greatest traitor; and it must be confessed that of the rebel leaders